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POETRY.

Why Weep for the Young.

BY A. B. MEEK.

Why weep for the young and lovely, who die
In the morning of life, ere the light from the eye—
The pure light of childhood—has flown, or a ray
Of innocence beaming, has vanished away?
Ere the young joyous heart of unkindness hath
heard,
Or hope falls exhausted, like a wingbroken bird;
Ere sin and temptation—the sirens of life—
Have blasted their beauty, or sorrow and strife
O'er the dreamings of fancy their shadows have
flung,
Like pinions of evil! Why weep for the young?

Why weep for the young? whose spirits, too pure
The darkness of guilt and of grief to endure,
From the blights of earth, its changes and crimes
Have fled far away, to the heavenly climes,
Where youth and affection, and all that is bright,
Drink from fountains of bliss, and the 'palestness
of light'
Sheds its beams of effulgence & beauty abroad,
O'er the brows of the lovely, like the smile of God!

Where hosannas and praises eternal are sung
From the flame-lips of cherubs! Why weep for
the young?

Why weep for the young? who, like clouds of
the morn,
By the breathings of zephyr to heaven are borne,
And who fade in the splendor and first gush of
day,
From the darkness and travail of after decay,
Nor gather and wait till the coming of even,
Mid tempest, and thunder, & gloom to be riven,
But bright, pure and lovely, on pinions of gold,
To the fountain of lustre, in beauty are rolled,
Undimmed and unruined by sorrow or wrong—
The dowers of earth! Why weep for the young?

Why weep for the young—the flowers of Spring?
Whose beauty and fragrance from us has ta'en
wing,
Too bright and too hallowed to man to be given—
Robing earth with the calmness and glory of
Heaven!

The stars of existence! whose beams on us here,
The fair climes of Virtue, now still more endear;
Oh! surely 'tis sweet for affection to know
That the loved & the bright are free from earth's
woe.

And with seraphs and saints they now swell the
loud song!
Then, disconsolate mourner! Why weep for the
young?

THE SAXON SERF.

A Legend of the twelfth Century.

Could a present inhabitant of London, the great and opulent city, be transported back to the days of the first Henry, and behold the low and scattered houses, built of unhewn stone, and roofed with straw, the irregular streets, almost impassable from pitfalls, the churches not rearing their sharp pointed and delicately wrought arches, or supporting the airy spire, or richly pinnacled tower, but constructed of rude materials, with the low unornamented arch, the wooden steeple, and but scantily furnished with glass windows; could he observe the rude but massive wall skirting the river, which, unfettered by embankments, unimpeded in its course save by the one fragile wooden bridge, bore on its ample current the osier bound shallow, the unwieldy carrack, or the highdecked galley of the Norman adventurer; or, when turning to the north, his eye rested on the dark shadows of the forest of Essex and Enfield Chase, extending even to the eastern wall of the city, where the red deer bounded in tameless freedom, and the boar and wild ox sought refuge from the spear of the hunter, and beheld the sterility around, unbroken, save by the small portions of cultivated land that surrounded the little villages of Hoochstone and Iseldune, or the lately founded pious establishments of St. Mary Spital, and the nuns of Clerkewell; could the present inhabitants of Long-don (The city of ships—original name of London) recognize in this rude scene, the 'lady of the kingdoms'—the modern Tyre? Yet, pre-eminent among the cities of Europe, as she now stands, more marked was her pre-eminence at this early period; for, within the hallowed circle of her rude walls, liberty sought her first asylum from the stern genius of Norman polity. The burgher of London, even in these ancient times, boasted that 'lyke and after the manner of olde Troye,' the bondsman, who remained a year & a day within her privileged walls, cast off for ever the yoke of servitude; and with proud exultation he pointed to the precious slip of parchment, conceded by the pitiless conqueror, which declared him 'lawworthy,' and which accorded him the important rights of bequeathing his own property, and of being judged at his own tribunals. Humble, rude, unadorned as yet with gorgeous structures and towering palaces, London lifted her head,—whose

high immunities the mightiest baron or the proudest knight dared not to violate.

And along the miry streets, with billmen, and bowmen, and knights in chain armour, adorned with golden collars, bearing iron maces, and huge battleaxes, in rude but imposing pomp, rode Queen Maude, in her long vest of white linen, confined by a broad golden girdle, her mantle of purple cloth, garnished with a rude embroidery of vine leaves and eagles, with large open hangingsleeves, almost sweeping the ground, in her wimple of crimson silk, edged with gold wire, which, enveloping her head and shoulders, was drawn in thick folds across the bosom, and passed over the chin, even to the under lip, (a Norman token of loyalty,) her forehead encircled with a band of gold, while a quaintly engraved reliquary of the same metal, inclosing a piece of the true cross, (*fabula narratur*) was suspended from her bosom. Thus attired, surrounded by a bevy of fair damsels of noble birth, in similar, but less costly attire, with her knights and billmen, rode Queen Maude, on her milkwhite palfrey, to visit the shrine of St. Ethelburga, in the ancient abbey of Barking. As the gay procession slowly advanced through the miry streets, the monks of St. Bartholomew, with their prior Rahere, came forth with the consecrated banner, the smoking censars, and the hymn of gratulation, to welcome their magnificent patroness; while the bells of St. Giles's, of the house of Cripples, rang out a merry peal, in honor of their charitable foundress; and the burgess left his merchandise, the housewife her distaff, the serf set down his heavy burden, and the child quitted his play, to greet with rude, but heartfelt acclamation, the daughter of Malcom and niece of Edgar Atheling,—the Queen of Saxon blood,—the devout and benevolent wife of the first Henry.

The Queen and her picturesque train of attendants rode along past the wall of the highly privileged house of secular Canons, dedicated to St. Martin, by the brothers Ingelric and Edward, & beside the church of St. Alban, and the half ruined palace of King Athelstan, into the narrow way, called, from its vicinity to the palace, King Adel street, at the end of which, the low strawroofed, unadorned Earldorman's Berry lifted its rude structure. 'My good seneschal,' said the Queen, attracted by a tumult, in which the retainers of the powerful Hugh de Grantmesnil, Baron of Hinckley, were conspicuous; 'ride forward, I pray ye, and inquire the cause.' 'It is nought but a strife between the vassals of Grantmesnil, and some Saxon bondsmen, who, doubtless, have fled away from their lord,' replied the seneschal, with a look of contempt. 'Nay, inquire the cause, I pray ye,' said the Queen, with a sigh for the hard fate of her enslaved countrymen—'inquire the cause, for Grantmesnil is fierce & revengeful.'

Ere the seneschal, who with no accelerated speed rode forward, had reached the crowd, a fair youth, whose bright complexion and clustering locks, no less than the loose vest reaching to the knee, and cloak clasped on the shoulders, indicated him of Saxon race, regardless alike of the menaces of the billmen, and the uplifted maces of her attendant knights, forced his way to the Queen, seizing the quaintly brodered rein of her palfrey, vehemently imploring her protection, and resisting, with the strength of despair, the forcible attempts of her attendants to disengage him. 'My fair youth,' said the Queen, waving her hand for her attendants to quit their hold, & casting a look of sympathy on her young countryman, as he ear drank in those Saxon accents, so hallowed by all the recollections of her early childhood. 'What can I do for ye?' 'We are three brothers, princess! who are bondsmen to the Baron Grantmesnil, but we escaped from him and came hither; may we not be free?' 'St. Michael!' exclaimed one of the baron's retainers, who had rushed forward to seize him, 'shall a bondsman, in spite of his lord, be free?' 'Yes! and in despite of all men, if he sojourn a year and a day in this good city,' replied Alfrun, prior of the house of Cripples; 'such is the law granted by holy King Edward, and confirmed by our late King William, and which none dare gainsay.' 'My fair youth,' resumed the Queen, 'alas! I can do nought in this case, the Portreve must determine it.' The Saxon youth quitted not his hold of the Queen's bridle, but implored her for the sake of his race...for the sake of St. Erkenwald, the patron of London,—and holy St. Edward, just advanced to the honors of canonization—and for the sake of Our Lady, at least, to accompany him to the Portreve, who was now sitting in Hustyn-ges. What patriotic Saxon, what pious Catholic could resist the force of these adjurations? The Queen bade her attendants go forward, and heedless of the angry

and sullen looks of her Norman attendants, rode into the Earldorman Berry, the Saxon youth still clinging to her bridle rein. At the unexpected entrance of Queen Maude, the Portreve, clothed in his scarlet gown, arose from the elevated stone seat, whence he had been dispensing justice according to the laws of the Confessor, and offered his respectful homage. The earldorman men, who surrounded him, welcomed with loud acclamation their Saxon Queen, and a gleam of joy lighted up the features of the youth, who stood before the rude tribunal, whence justice was dispensed in almost patriarchal simplicity. 'Ye must bring forward your witnesses,' said the Portreve, resuming his seat; 'they must be good men, and true, and lawworthy.' 'We will call Saewold, son of Leofnorth, the goldsmith, and Brightmer, the rebarber, of Edric's hithe, and Elfstan and Sigand, of King Adel street, to prove we have dwelt here since Martinmas twelvemonth,' replied the elder brother. The witnesses swiftly came forward, while the mailed Baron Grantmesnil darted a look of contempt at the Portreve, and clenched his hand menacingly at the Saxon youths. The witnesses, laying one hand on a roll of parchment containing almost the only copy of the gospels within the city walls, and lifting up the other hand to heaven, deposed to the two elder brothers having sojourned more than a year and a day within the city, concluding with the old Saxon oath. 'In the name of Almighty God, as I stand here, true witness, unbidden, and unbought, so I oversaw with mine eyes, and understood with mine ears, what I have now said.' They are freedmen, Baron Grantmesnil, said the Portreve; 'free of the King's own burgh, and ye may not take them hence.'

The enraged baron darted a look of indignation on the Portreve, but such had been the vigorous policy of the three first Norman monarchs of England, in curbing the power of their nobles, that, although surrounded by retainers, prompt to execute his every command, and bold enough to have encountered far greater numbers than were now standing around, the lord of twenty-five fiefs and of the whole forest of Charnwood lifted not his hand against his enfranchised bondsmen. 'The youngest is mine,' said the irritated baron, 'for these Saxon churls only spake to the two elder.' 'He came with his brothers,' replied Elfstan, of King Adel street. 'No,' answered Saewold, 'he came the day after the high wind that blew down part of the Berry Kenning Tower, beside Aldersgate, and unroofed the church of St. Giles of the Cripples house.' 'That was on the eve of St. Alphege,' said the Portreve. 'I know not saints' days, nor care for any, save of our patron St. Michael, and our Blessed Lady,' returned the Norman baron; 'but I know this Saxon boy was with me, ere I came to do suit and service to the king, last Pentecostide. He shall go with me, and so help me St. Michael! if he hang not on the first tree.' 'Stay, my son!' exclaimed Prior Alfrun, of the house of Cripples, interposing between the fierce baron and the Saxon youth, 'remember it is a sore and crying sin to keep Christian men in bondage, much more to put them to death.' 'What trouble is here,' said the queen's seneschal, in a low voice, to a knight who stood beside him, 'and only about a Saxon bondsman! By Our Lady! I had as soon hang a Saxon as shoot a deer, saving the benefit of the venison.' 'He shall go with me, and shall hang on the first tree,' reiterated the enraged baron. 'What! shall a Norman lord seek his bondsmen from town to town, and then find that they are free?' 'My good Grantmesnil,' said the Queen who had hitherto watched the proceedings in silence, laying her delicate white hand on his mail-covered arm, while the Saxon youth, though seized by the iron grasp of his lord, still clung to her bridle rein—'grant me this youth. Nay, I pray you, good Baron Grantmesnil, surely a knight can never refuse the prayer of a lady? The baron stood a moment irresolutely, for the two strongest feelings in the high and energetic character of the Norman were striving for the mastery, the desire of vengeance, and respect to woman: the chivalric feeling prevailed, and, relinquishing the boy, he exclaimed, 'Had King Henry himself asked this boon, I had not yielded, but what Norman can deny the prayer of a lady? come, my brave yeomen, let us depart.' By St. Michael, continued the haughty and savage chieftain, giving utterance to his suppressed rage, and violently striking the ground with his mace, as he passed without the city boundary, 'I would I had joined Robert de Belesme and Mortaigne, the mortal foes of England's sovereign! for, if Saxon churls may gain their freedom, the knight and the baron need learn to plough and sow

themselves. Sathan, confound these privileged burghs! it was not by shutting up bondsmen in walled towns, that Rollo conquered Normandy, or William gained the crown of England!

The Queen alighted from her palfrey, & taking the Saxon youth by the right hand, led him before the Portreve. 'Bear witness, all ye now present, that this youth is free, within the walls or without, in the gate, or in the way, and let him beat the arms of a freeman.' The lance and the sword, the weapons appropriated to freemen, were, after the old law, put into his hands, and a joyful shout arose from the assembled multitude. 'And now, young freedman,' continued the pious descendant of Atheling, 'what will ye do?' 'I will go to the Holy Land, and fight against Mahound and the Paynim,' replied the Saxon boy, still grasping delightedly the lance and the sword: 'what better can I do?' 'My good Portreve,' said the Queen, well pleased at the determination of her young freedman, 'take charge of this youth and see that he has all things necessary provided, that he may go on his high and blessed pilgrimage.'

Methodists I have done almost as well today, as if I had gone to the shrine of St. Ethelburga,' said the royal benefactress, as, quitting the Earldorman Berry, she took the road toward her palace at Westminster. 'I have saved the life of a fair youth, who may, through the grace of the saints, become a worthy soldier of the cross, and do deeds worthy knighthood.' 'A Saxon churl do deeds of arms!' exclaimed her seneschal indignantly, forgetful of the Queen's parentage; 'I would forfeit my fair gold collar, and the six yard land in the manor of Braching, in Hertfordshire, which I gained from Bertrand de Plessieux, if he should do aught worthy of knighthood.' 'Time alone will show,' replied the justly offended Queen, 'I pray Our Lady ye may some day lose your wager.'

Years passed on, but the royal Matilda heard no tidings of her young freedman, & she sat among her maidens in her palace of Westminster, watching their swiftly moving delicate fingers, plying the needle to decorate with a gorgeous pattern of golden stars and eagles, a silk mantle for King Henry, to be worn at his approaching 'cour pleniére,' at Pentecostide. The apartment, in which Queen Maude and her attendants sat, beguiling the hours with conversation on that subject which most engaged all hearts and tongues, the recovery of the Holy Land, was lofty and spacious, the upper arches of the large plain windows were glazed, rushes strewed the floor, hangings representing a boar hunt in rude embroidery, covered the walls; while, along the upper end of the room, behind the high-backed, ponderous, carved and gilt armchair, a silken curtain, beautiful with a strange representation of what the fair embroiderer intended should be angels, but which, from their distorted limbs and rueful contortions of feature, bore a far greater resemblance to the emissaries of Sathan, was spread out in all its beauty. A small carpet of silk and wool stretched in front of the royal chair, on which was placed a footstool, supported by silver gilt lions; beside, a table, ornamented with plates of silver, displayed a fair assortment of gold and silver vessels; while, at the eastern end two large silver candlesticks held perfumed wax tapers, burning constantly before the silver gilt crucifix.

'What news have ye, Gunareda?' said the Queen, as she watched the delicate fingers of the damsel, untwisting the silken threads for her embroidery: 'have any more pilgrims returned from the Holy Land?' 'There is talk that a fair and noble lady—a Soldan's daughter—hath come,' replied the damsel. 'She is not a worshipper of Mahound, I hope,' said the devout but superstitious Queen. 'No, Madame,' replied Gundreda, 'she hath been converted by her husband, a Christian knight; and Father Ralph, of the house of the Holy Trinity, beside Aldgate, is to bring her hither, shouldst thou wish to see her?' 'O! greatly,' returned the Queen.

At this moment the tramp of horses and confusion of voices was heard in the churchyard. 'Perchance the Soldan's daughter hath come,' said the Queen, 'go forth, Gundreda, with my damsels—bid her welcome! see that all honor be done her, and bring her to me. O! that strange and wondrous land of the East!' continued the Queen, 'what wonderful things do our pilgrims behold there, and what mighty deeds do they perform through the special grace of heaven!'

Gundreda soon returned leading a lady of commanding figure but closely veiled. 'Welcome, fair lady!' said Queen Maude, joyfully rising from her chair and extending her hand...welcome to this Christian land! The stranger lady gracefully bent her knee and lifting the rudely brodered

hem of the Queen's kirtle pressed it to her lip, while the damsels with looks of astonishment scarcely unmixed with fear, gazed at the gorgeous jewels which decorated her neck and arms and the exquisite embroidery which adorned her robes; where flowers of every form and colour mingled their varied hues in natural gracefulness and seemed to the wondering eyes of the fair Anglo-Norman embroiderers to be the result of skill little short of magic.

'Nay, rise I pray you,' continued the Queen, 'and lay aside your veil, and tell me about the marvels of your wondrous land, and that fair city of Jerusalem, which I would willingly lay down my crown to behold.' The lady arose and threw back her veil; and, while the fairhaired and blue-eyed damsels of the north gazed wonderingly at the thick tresses of bright jet that fell on her shoulders, and half shrunk from the flashing of her large dark eye, she opened a small casket and laid on the Queen's lap gems of such uncommon size and surpassing brilliancy, as had never before sparkled in these far northern regions.

'Ye must be of faerie,' exclaimed the Queen, 'for I never saw jewels so beautiful as these.' 'Reject not this trifling gift!' said the lady in broken accents, observing the strange feeling which her presence seemed to excite, and which she probably considered was in consequence of her belonging to the hated race of the Saracens; 'well may I offer these jewels to one who hath bestowed on me more valuable gifts.' 'My fair lady,' replied the Queen, 'I know you not...you can therefore owe me nothing. But where is the Christian knight, your husband?' The lady turned to her attendants, who quitted the apartments. But who can describe the joy of Queen Maude, when in the Christian champion who had so bravely maintained the cause of heaven, she recognized the young Saxon whom she had liberated from bondage. 'Bid my seneschal come hither, said the delighted Queen; 'my prophecy hath been most wonderfully fulfilled, for the Saxon bondsman hath become indeed a worthy knight....Come hither, my trusty seneschal,' continued Queen Maude, with patriotic exultation, that one at least of her debased and enslaved race had been deemed worthy of the honors of chivalry; 'your land is forfeited, for this youth, whom years since I redeemed from bondage, hath done great deeds of arms against the paynim, and hath converted and married the Soldan's daughter.' 'It is yours,' replied the mortified seneschal; 'but, by St. Michael!' he added, in a low tone, as he hastily quitted her presence, 'whoever thought of a Saxon bondsman winning his spurs, and doing deeds of knighthood!'

'My good Father Ralph,' said the Queen addressing the prior of the Holy Trinity beside Aldgate, 'ye must grant me that parcel of land without Portsoken, and the mill in the shambles, in lieu of six yard land in the manor of Braching, in Hertfordshire, which my seneschal hath forfeited to me. I will build an hospital thereon, and with the value of these jewels, which are too rich and beautiful for me to wear, I will endow it; for, how can I do enough, seeing that heaven hath so highly honored me, in being the means of saving this young knight from death, and of converting the Soldan's daughter. This is the feast of St. Katharine,' continued the pious and grateful, though superstitious Queen; 'the hospital shall be dedicated to her; and the poor, who shall enter it, shall especially pray for the success of all Christian knights, who go forth, not only with lance & banner, but in the might of heaven, against the powers of darkness, and the accursed wiles of Mahound. And now, by brave Sir Gilbert, and my fair lady Mathildis, what shall be done for ye?' 'Of wealth we have great store, and of honor we shall have enough,' replied the young knight, 'if ye will but suffer me, who was the Saxon Serf, to bear the title of Queen Maude's freedman.'

Cure for a terrible disease in the mouth called SCANDAL.—Take of 'Good Nature,' one ounce; of an herb, called by the Indians, 'Mind your Own Business,' one ounce; mix them with a little 'Charity for Failings,' two or three sprigs of 'Keep your Tongue between your Teeth,' simmer them in a vessel made of clay, called 'Circumspection,' for a short time and it will be fit for use.

Application.—The symptoms are a violent itching in the tongue and roof of the mouth, which invariably takes place when you are with a kind of animal called 'Gossip,' when you feel a turn of it coming on, take a spoonfull of the above and hold it in your mouth, which you may keep close shut until you get home; and you will find a complete cure. Should you apprehend a relapse, keep a phial about you and on feeling the slightest symptom, repeat the dose.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.
The Northern Frontier.

Major General Macomb passed through Albany on Friday last on his way to the Northern Frontier. The War department has assigned to him the command of our military forces at the North. His headquarters will be at Sackett's Harbor.

We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle that the War department has ordered two steamboats to be chartered—one on Lake Erie, and the other on Lake Ontario—each to be well manned and armed. The boat on Lake Erie is to be under the command of Lieut. J. T. Homans.

We copy the following paragraph from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday.

Outrage.—We are mortified to say that Major Webb, the British Officer commanding opposite Black Rock, while on a visit to our city yesterday afternoon, was insulted and maltreated by a parcel of worthless fellows, who constituted themselves champions of the national honor!

The Court of General Sessions now sitting have called a special grand jury on motion of the district attorney, for the prompt investigation of the outrage.

[Since the above was in type we have received the Buffalo Commercial of Thursday, from which we learn that several persons have been indicted for the outrage on Major Webb, and six arrested namely, John O'Brien, John Peterson, Elijah Kellogg, F. W. Emmons, Eli Troxell and Benjamin Holt.

Kellogg is a police constable! and Emmons one of the town constables. It is said that others of the police were present and looking on, who never interfered.]

From the Watertown Jeffersonian of June 7.

Gov. Mercey has been in this county for some days, having reached this village in 50 hours from the time the express left here for Albany. His presence has essentially contributed to allay public excitement, and to strengthen the proper law officers in the discharge of their responsible duties. The excitement along the frontier is still very great.

Important from the Frontier.

The Albany Evening Journal states on the authority of Mr. J. W. Turner, a Deputy Marshall at Oswego, who arrived at Albany on Monday, Express from Lewiston, that *Patriots of Upper Canada have again made a rally on their own soil*—having formed a camp in 'Long Swamp,' (an extensive marsh lying between Grand Island and Chippewa Creek) where they are now fortifying themselves. The nucleus of this force was formed by refugees who crossed over from the United States in parties of twenty or thirty at a time, so as to evade British vigilance, but volunteers are said to be flocking in to them from all quarters. The number untrenched when they were discovered is supposed to be from 200 to 400. The alarm was instantly given and an express sent off to Toronto for a regular force to extricate them. This news says the Journal is very vague—we believe it comes by way of Toronto—but we think it may be relied upon. This evening's Western Mail will either refute or confirm it.

Another Report.—Extract from a letter P. C. H. Brother, Esq. to a gentleman in this city, dated Queenston, 14th June, 1838.

'To day the report is that the patriots are kicking up another muss with us. It is said that they crossed last night below Lewiston, and are now in the forest between this and St. Catharine.'

Correspondence of the Argus.

WATERTOWN, June 13, 1838.

Dear Sir,—We have nothing of importance in relation to the affairs of the frontier, save the fact just communicated to me, that this morning while the steamer Oneida was passing Well's Island, Johnson, with four men appeared in his long boat constructed in such a manner as to equal the speed of the best steamboats. He and his men gave three cheers. It was attempted to be returned on board the steamboat but was suppressed. Johnson then raised from his boat the flag of the Sir Robert Peel, and a second time gave three cheers, which was also attempted to be returned by some on board the steamboat, but was in like manner suppressed.

Johnson then made off in his boat towards the Island. This occurred near the spot where the 'Peel' was burnt.

Johnson's retreat being upon Canadian islands, and the speed of his boat surpassing every thing on the lake or river, when seen, all efforts as yet to take him have failed. He states that he will not be taken alive; and that his fastness, if not impregnable, will defy any force that can for some time at least be brought against it.

McLeod and Frey have been heard from on their way to Lewiston and the Upper country.

Our militia, it cannot be expected, would be willing to go upon Canadian ground, and attempt the arrest of these desperate men; but we are hourly in the expectation of the arrival of some regular troops. Colonel Cummings has arrived here, and is awaiting the arrival of the troops; and signifies his readiness to aid the civil officers to arrest these men at all hazards.

It was very gratifying intelligence to learn that Judge Cushman had concluded to hold our circuit, as we have now rising of twenty prisoners in jail, awaiting their trial, besides many on bail, and hourly ex-

pecting the arrest of more of the individuals concerned in the burning of the Peel.

We learn from another correspondent, that an effort was made on Friday evening week, to arrest McLeod. He was known to have passed up the lake in disguise, stopping at Sackett's Harbor, Oswego and Rochester. From the latter place he proceeded by stage to Lockport. He was pursued by three officers of the Government; but the refugees at Lewiston had contrived to advise him by express of his danger, and he eluded their vigilance. The express was arrested and admitted the fact.

The following is an extract from a letter from Sackett's Harbor, in the Journal of Commerce of June 14th...

'The excitement growing out of the recent outrage on the Sir Robert Peel still continues, and occupies all minds. Refugees from Canada, estimated at about fifteen hundred, are scattered along this frontier, and for months have been secretly but busily engaged in preparations for an incursion into Canada. It is to be regretted that they have kept alive among our citizens a good deal of the sympathy at first manifested for what was termed the patriot cause. The piratical conduct of these last desperadoes has had a good effect in rectifying, to some extent an erroneous state of public feeling, but it has not as yet been entirely efficacious. The greater part of the offenders have been arrested, but the ring-leaders are not yet taken, and they probably owe their success in eluding justice, in some measure, to the interfering sympathy of our people. Most of those who are at large, have taken refuge among the 'Thousand Islands' in the river St. Lawrence, and I can assure you it will be a very difficult and dangerous matter to dislodge them. What are called the 'Thousand Islands,' are in truth about seventeen hundred, extending some thirty miles up and down the St. Lawrence and by their peculiar formation and location, they present the most secure retreat for freebooters that can be found in any quarter of the globe.'

'These desperate men cannot be driven off without a military and navel force of considerable power. The islands have high and rocky shores, are covered with a dense wood, separated by narrow winding and intricate channels, and full of fastnesses of great natural strength. The present possessors have numerous lurking places, very difficult to be discovered, are provided with water craft well adapted to their service, well armed, and plentifully provided with ammunition & provisions. Their leader, William Johnson, seems to be, from all accounts, admirably designed by character, and fitted by education and habit, for the enterprise in which he is engaged. Hardy, bold and resolute, he recklessly pursues the objects he has in view. He professes to be well aware of the perils he encounters, acknowledges the desperateness of his cause, and avows his belief that he shall lose his life in its prosecution. He declares that he will not be taken alive, and has notified those who are on the search for him, that they must bring their coffins with them.

He is literally armed 'cap-a-pie'—carries six pistols about his person, a repeating rifle, derk and bowie knife. His row-boat is nearly forty feet in length, made of whit cedar, has eight oars, and exceeds in speed, on trial, the fastest steamboat on the lake. He declares that he is at war with the Queen of Great Britain, for the redress of injuries received from her Canadian subjects; that this warfare is honorable, and that he acts under a commission received from the patriot government. He bids fair to be as renowned in buccaneering history as Captain Kidd. I am interrupted, and must abruptly close my description of the hero of the Thousand Islands.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 16th, gives the following particulars of the total destruction by fire of the new steam boat Washington, and the estimated loss of fifty lives.

The Washington passed the North America while the latter lay at Erie, in the early part of the night, and was not again seen by those on board the N. America, until when within about three miles of this city, a bright glare of light was discovered by the helmsman, in the direction of Silver Creek, and the North America was instantly put about for the scene of apprehended disaster.

On nearing the spot, about 6 o'clock, the burning hull of the large and noble boat was found drifting over the waters, three or four miles from shore, with not a living human being on board. The lake was literally covered with hats, bonnets, trunks, baggage, and blackened fragments of the wreck.

The intense anxiety of the witnesses of this fearful scene, for the fate of the passengers on the unfortunate Washington, was partially relieved by the discovery of several small boats near the shore, in which the survivors of the disaster had been rescued from destruction.

The alarm had been given at Silver Creek, as soon as the flames were perceived from the shore, and all the boats which could be found were sent to the rescue of the sufferers. There were only three skiffs, besides the yawl of the Washington, which could be thus used.

The North America took on board about 40 of those saved, many of whom, including all the ladies, remained on shore. There were six dead bodies picked up on the spot—those of four children and two women.

One man died of his injuries soon after reaching the shore, and one child was dead in its mother's arms when she was taken out of the water.

After picking up all the floating baggage which could be seen, the hull—which was still able to float the engine was towed into Silver Creek, where it sank in 6 or 8 feet water. The North America remained at Silver Creek, employed in this melancholy business six or seven hours, and every thing was done by Capt. Edmonds, and his crew, for the relief of the sufferers. These prompt and efficient services are entitled to all praise.

The ill fated Washington was built at Ashtabula last winter, and had made but one trip previous to her destruction. The fire caught near the boilers and had made such progress when discovered, as to defy all attempts to extinguish it. The helm was instantly put about, and the boat headed for shore, but in a few moments the wheel ropes were burnt off, and she was rendered an unmanageable wreck. Had iron rods been substituted, as melancholy experience has taught on the Mississippi, this appalling loss of life might have been averted!

We hear that the surviving passengers of the Washington unite in stating that no blame was attributed to Capt. Brown the commander.

We hope and expect that the reported loss of life as stated above, may prove exaggerated. We have heard, since commenting this article, the loss variously estimated from twenty to sixty. Many of the survivors were badly burned before they left the boat.

We have no statement as to the probable amount of pecuniary damage sustained by this distressing event. The passengers must have suffered heavily. One merchant from Illinois lost \$6,000 in money.

A LITTLE MORE.

With the help of a skiff we got on board the Ottawa at the Cascades. The Ottawa Steamer, though not a large boat, had, in its tow seven large, heavy Barges. The forwarding business to the Upper Province goes by this route. How she got along with so many draw backs in her wake, I know not, but, at all events, she went nobly ahead. By the time we got to St. Ann's rapid and passed through the locks, it was dark. Next morning landed us at Carleton, by day light. Here we crossed the river in a horse-scow to point Fortune, where we had breakfast and took the stage to the Springs—a distance of 26 miles. The roads, except a few trifling spots, are good. After leaving Point Fortune, it does not appear to the traveller that agricultural husbandry, can be very good, owing to the nature of the ground, being as if a dreadful commotion of the elements had rolled down, and piled up mighty masses of huge round pebbles. But, notwithstanding, the presence of so many good stone houses, and capacious barns, shews that the fields which fill them are not far off. In a direction at right angles from the river, Mr. Hamilton's place at Hawksbury, surprised me. It is situated on a small island on the west side of the river, containing, I should suppose, about five or six acres of ledge. The Ottawa here is very rapid. The stream which forms the Island dashes out from the main body as if going away in wrath, and then turning in, after making a short flourish, to take part in the perpetual strife. On this small spot, surrounded on all sides by dashing, roaring, foaming war of waters, stands a princely habitation of solid masonry, an inn, and other buildings of the same materials—a grist mill and a cluster of very fine saw mills, painted as if they were palaces and an incredible number of small houses for five or six hundred laborers. On the stream which forms the Island are three Bridges, of great length, built of the very last materials that I could have thought of as capable of resisting the force of the current. They are built of slabs piled up as neatly, and as compactly as a brick wall. It astonished me that they were not washed away in one night, without leaving a trace of them behind. But they have stood for a long time. The idea of crossing the roaring stream on them was a little startling.

L'Orignal, within the last ten years, has been improved and enlarged. It contains the District Court House and Gaol—two stone Churches, one Catholic, and the other Presbyterian—a grist and saw mill—three or four stone stores and two good Inns. At this place we leave the Ottawa in a westerly direction for the Caladonia Springs, at the distance of eight miles. The whole distance is nearly a perfect level. Through the greater part it is settled on both sides of the road. For a few miles, it looks as if some centuries ago, it had been a lake, or at least a "beaver meadow," for the fine trees are silky and small, and far apart. The surface is a black, vegetable mould on a bed of clay. The clearings, unless the season be very wet, yield

good wheat and other grains. Within two miles of the Springs the land is better timbered but still level and all clay. On arriving at the Springs, the weary traveller finds himself at John O. Groat's House;—he can go no farther, because the road and the clearings, both end. Beyond is the impenetrable forest,—the stagnant swamp—the primeval pine, cedar, spruce, and tamarack—the bull-frog and the musquito. There are three springs—the Gas, Saline and White Sulphur Springs. The last two are so near together that a person standing between the two may dip his hand in each, and yet they are essentially different in their qualities. From the Gas spring may be gathered, into a receiver, gas enough in five minutes to burn for fifteen. These springs, unquestionably, are a wonderful manifestation of the goodness of divine Providence. For they are really beneficial in many diseases. Though a person dislikes the taste at first, he soon comes to relish them beyond any thing. As a place of gay resort, to the lovers of pleasure, there is not much at present to attract. A splendid Hotel, though conducted by a family, capable of keeping a house in the best style of comfort and fashion, as Mr. Brown and his family certainly are, situated in the heart of the swampy forest, cannot at present, draw crowds of the gay. The soil is such that the least shower of rain makes the clay adhesive to the feet as tar. Beyond the little clearing one cannot go on account of the swamp. As it might be expected, the warm weather brings on musquitoes, thick as the morning dew, and thirsty for blood as tigers. Mornings and evenings smoke must be raised round the houses; but 'tis not an easy matter to conquer an enemy within his own territory. However, a drink at the springs reconciles the sufferer to his lot.

A beautiful octagon temple, two stories high has been built over the Gas spring. The principal Hotel, built last year, is about 80 by 30, surrounded by a verandah and gallery in front and at the ends. There is another, 40 by 30. Except the house of Mr. Parker, one of the proprietors, all the other buildings are of inferior description. There are a store—a post office, some mechanics' shops—a saw mill and a few small houses for laborers. These constitute the embryo of a future city, which is already laid out by rule and compass. The streets of the city in futuro are Macdonell, after Bishop Macdonell—Graham—Spring—Alfred—Pike—Caledonia—Attican—Richmond—St. George—Ottawa—Hamilton and MacGill streets. Richmond street in the middle, with Richmond Square in the centre, containing the Springs, will be the 'Broadway' of the city. At the head of the Square will be the Court House, the Assembly rooms—at the sides the principal Hotels, and at the lower end, the Church and the Academy. Every thing is yet new, but nevertheless, this will be a place of some importance. Here travellers, from the Upper and Lower Provinces, will meet. Invalids from all quarters will congregate. The waters are medicines of God's providing, on drinking of which, the lame, will throw away his crutch. One man who arrived there, a few days before us, that could not dress himself, had so far recovered as to dress, and walk about in all directions, about as easy as others. While people resort to these Springs, may they remember that there is a fountain opened in the Gospel, from which they may draw the waters of Salvation—wash away all Sin—and heal every wound; to which they may resort without undertaking a journey, and drink without money and without price. J. R.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHTSBURG, JULY 3, 1832.

The only two means by which nations can permanently retain possession of the countries conquered by their arms are, annihilation of the people, or their assimilation to the conquerors. Beyond these, we can conceive of no other means. The first is of a nature so revolting to humanity, that it seldom has been resorted to; but instances of the second lie thickly scattered in history. Where both have been neglected, the conquerors have ultimately been driven from their conquest. These facts are not to be lost sight of at the present moment. Canada has been in the possession of Britain for seventy-five years, and no step has, to this day, been taken for rendering the French population English. By the unwise division of the country into two Provinces, security was, as it were, given, that the propagation of the hostile breed was not to be hindered, but rather encouraged. The two races were, in a

manner, prevented from intermingling, and it must have been foreseen as a consequence, that they would grow up to be jealous of, and to hate each other. The jealous stage has passed, MATTERS HAVE RIPENED TO A DEADLY AND IRRECONCILABLE HATRED. It is a melancholy truth for the Earl of Durham's consideration, but nevertheless, it is a truth. The enlightened of both races, in fact of all races and nations, can regard one another with enlightened liberality of feeling. But if we descend to the people, those who compose the mass, those of whom the feeling is the feeling of the nation, we find a hatred which we fear will never die. There are, even some who do not wish it to die, because, as they believe, it is the firm foundation on which the Anglo-Saxon race is, at no distant day, to rise the masters of the Province,—let the course of the Government be what it may. This, however, is a digression.

The separation of the Canadas was made in utter blindness of the true interests of England, and seemingly, in the face of the experience of ages. Britain can furnish in her own annals sufficient to prove, that there is no permanent security for empire over conquest, except in community of feeling. Until this can be produced, the sword is ruler. The case of the Welch in England, and of the Highlanders in Scotland, may be cited as bearing against our position; since they, at this day, exist each of them professing a peculiar language and peculiar habits & customs. But they are a strong confirmation of what we have said; for the Welch did not submit until years of war had deprived them of all hopes of successful resistance, and the pride of the Highland chiefs engaged them more in quarrels among themselves, and desultory warfare on local districts of the *Sassenach*, until the Lowlands had obtained complete mastery of the country. And still farther is our argument concerning the present interest of England proved by these cases, that the assimilation of feeling among these septs to the Anglo-Saxon, has proved too powerful for difference of tongue & origin.

England hopes against hope, if she expects Canada to be like Wales, or that the French Canadians, the conquest of her bow and her spear, will now embrace feelings of love and respect, which she never taught them, and which she allowed demagogues to forestal with those of hatred and a burning desire to throw off her yoke. Until she make them English, she cannot trust them, and she can make them English only by swamping them.

It is her interest to retain these Provinces as long as she can, (may it be for ever) and the sooner she breaks up the system whose only product has been bitter hostility against her, the better will it be. The Moors were driven out of Spain, after having held it for seven hundred years; and the cause was, that the conquered had been able to retain their distinct character as a people. The Russian autocrat, if he outrages the feelings of humanity, is establishing the foundation of his empire over unfortunate Poland, by forcing its inhabitants into exile and the females into detested marriages with his serfs. England has followed, in Canada, a policy the very reverse of that of the Russian, and it is fortunate that Jean Baptiste is a different animal from the Spaniard, else she would, notwithstanding, have met a fate similar to that of the Saracen. Human nature is the same in all ages of the world, and the effects of the exercise of certain principles are consequently uniform. England, therefore, had nothing to expect from what she complacently calls her generosity, except ingratitude and rebellion on the part of the French Canadians. Her acts of generosity have been acts of folly. Hitherto she has consulted only the interests of her faithful Canadian subjects; it is now time for her to consult her own, by making them as fast as possible, her *loyal English* subjects. Will she do so? Judging from her unwise policy, towards the American villains now in custody, we fear not. But mark well the conclusion. As certainly as the loyalists have been goaded on to the resolution of taking no more prisoners, so certainly will her refusal to make the colony English, bring on a war of extermination against her miserable *protegees*.

'Loyal manifestations' on a small scale are frequent enough. Individual French Canadians, for instance, will exhibit when they have opportunity their hatred to the English, by ill using individual Englishmen. But we have not had 'manifestations' on an extensive scale since the proceedings of St Eustache, until the 29th ult., the day of the militia muster. A 'faithful Canadian

subject, named MONGEON, who, last fall tossed his commission of captain into the fire, insisted on mustering his company at St Athanase, as if nothing had occurred. It shewed the unabashed impudence of a French Canadian rebel in Mongeon's appearing at all as an officer, although we are bound to admit, that, according to law, Mongeon had the right, he having never been dismissed. We are bound also to declare that we are ignorant of the authority on which his right to command his company was denied. Waiving these things, however, the orders of the colonel should have been obeyed by the late rebel and his men. But, no, his compatriotes are reported to have declared they would muster under no other; that they had been oppressed and insulted by the *sacres Anglais* too long, and that they were determined to resist. 'The poor, ignorant, kindhearted dupes' who six months ago turned out under their 'duped' captain to burn St Johns and murder its English inhabitants, at last exhibited such 'manifestations,' that it was found necessary to despatch some regulars and armed volunteers to assist in *unduping* them as usual. We are informed that the Troops had proceeded half way across the bridge, before the 'dupes' saw through their mistake.

In connexion with this affair, we may mention that the arms taken from these *patriote* dupes last winter are now in course of being restored. Let a few years elapse without uniting the Provinces, and the banks of the Richelieu may be again the scene of 'manifestations,' which will again make the river 'run red with the blood of the slain.'

We beg to warn our readers that it is not safe for them to take any kind of property across the line, without paying the duty. A highly respectable farmer here, having taken a load of Wool across for the purpose of being carded, had his Wool, horses and wagon seized by a custom house officer. The officer comforted him with the assurance that every bushel of Wheat taken across the line to mill, was also liable to be grabbed. We advise loyalists to trust nothing to the American 'authorities,' nor sympathisers. The American sovereigns may murder, rob and steal without molestation from the 'authorities,' but a British subject is sure of justice, and a *leech* more, if he goes across on business with his own carriage.

We wonder whether the Governor General knows, that all the Eastern Townships and a great portion of the seigniories, are supplied with Tea and Tobacco smuggled from the frontier States, and that there are but two custom house offices between St. Regis and New Brunswick on our side, while the Americans have one on every public road from Canada.]

Louis L'Hussier, one of the murderers of Lieutenant Weir, escaped from Montreal Jail on the 21st ultimo. The length of time elapsed between the period of the escape and its discovery, about 48 hours, is nothing to the credit of the authorities. A reward of £100 has been offered for his apprehension.

UPPER CANADA.

From the Montreal Gazette

We stated in our last, that the attack upon Osterhout's tavern, in the Township of Pelham, in the Niagara district, by a gang of marauders from the American side, required confirmation. Of that confirmation we are now in possession, as will be seen from the following Proclamation issued by Sir George Arthur, alluding to the fact, and prescribing the mode in which the intercourse between the British and American inhabitants of the Niagara frontier, is in future to be conducted.

The facts of this new aggression appear to be these:—On the night of the 21st instant, a party of brigands, to the number of nearly two hundred, crossed the Niagara, and attacked and plundered the tavern we have alluded to. They carried off a large sum of money and other property, & fired upon and overpowered a small body of ten men of the embodied Militia, called Lancers, who had been stationed at the tavern. Several of the Lancers were wounded, as well as one of the pirates. This wounded man the pirates carried off with them, and made the Lancers prisoners. But sixteen of the robbers have since been taken; & from the intelligence which reached town this morning, it was probable that the whole gang would have been apprehended. They are composed, it is said, of American citizens and refugee rebels, some of whom had only been recently released from prison.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the morning of the 21st of this present month of June, a large body of armed men assembled in the Township of Pelham, in the Niagara district, and attacked and plan-

dered a house in that neighborhood, of a large sum of money, and other property, and fired upon and overpowered a small detachment of the embodied Militia there stationed.

And whereas information has been received by me, that certain evil-disposed persons, connected with the Brigands, who have of late molested and disturbed the peace of the American and British frontiers, have crossed the Niagara River, and that they lurk & secret themselves in parts of the District of Niagara, with the knowledge and connivance of some of the disaffected resident inhabitants.

And whereas it is necessary for the peace and security of the District of Niagara, that the ingress and egress of idle and evil-minded persons should be restrained and prevented, and that the perpetrators of the above outrage and their abettors, should be brought to condign punishment.

I do therefore strictly order & command all Officers, Magistrates, and others whom it may concern, that no person be permitted to land upon or leave the shore, on the British side of the Niagara, coming from or going to the United States Territory, unless he shall give a full and reasonable account of himself, and shew that he is coming or going in the prosecution of his lawful affairs and business, which person shall be furnished with a passport, to secure him from further hindrance or molestation.

And I do hereby earnestly call upon all Magistrates, Officers, and other loyal subjects of the Queen, for their best united exertions in restoring the peace and tranquillity of the Province, in the prevention of crime and disorder, and in the apprehension of the guilty: and assure them of every support and assistance which may be required for these purposes, to the utmost extent of the civil and military power which her Majesty has been pleased to place in my hands.

Given, &c., at Toronto, this twenty second of June, 1838.

GEO. ARTHUR.

By Command of His Excellency.

C. A. HAGERMAN,

Attorney General.

D. CAMERON,

Secretary.

We learn from the Kingston Herald, that on the evening of Sunday last, (24th,) the *Commodore Barrie*, steamboat, on her downward trip, made fast to the wharf at Oswego; and that, upon her doing so, a large body of men, headed by a lawyer, rushed on board, and asked if captain Mosier was there, as they had a warrant to apprehend him, for being concerned in the capture of the *Caroline*. Captain Patterson answered in the negative; but this did not satisfy these ministers of justice, and they proceeded to search the boat. While doing so, they turned one gentleman out of his berth, and insisted that Deputy Asst. Commissary General TREW, who was a passenger on board, must be captain DREW, and should therefore be detained as prisoner. These proceedings induced captain Patterson to cast off from the wharf without delay, and allow his unceremonious visitors to get ashore the best way they could, some of them being obliged to jump into the water for that purpose.

Accounts over land from Calcutta and Madras to the end of March, represent a dreadful famine. The air loaded with the effluvia of bodies dead in the streets and the rivers choked with corpses.

Disturbances have occurred at Rochelle and the black flag been raised. Troops were moving to the north of France.

The Margaret of Newbury, transport for Canada, was lost off Cape Clear, 30th May, and out of 40 persons only two were saved.

The differences between Prussia & the Pope are nearly settled.

Cape papers of the 24th of March contain an account of the massacre by the natives of about two hundred and seventy-five Dutch settlers, forming part of a company who crossed their frontier into the territory of the Caffre chief, Dingaan, with whom they were in treaty for a location, but who treacherously betrayed them.

The Russian government continues to take up transports in the black sea for its expedition to Circassia. They are engaged for five months certain, with faculty to extend the term to eight months, if required. From this it appears that his Imperial Majesty calculates upon crushing Circassian independence within the former short space of time.

SPAIN.—Cabrera was compelled to raise the siege of Alcanaz on the 8th, and retreated to Morelle.

Letters from Bayonne of the 23d state that Munagorri was still in the town. Iriarte is said to have quarrelled with Espartero, and to have gone to Santander. Don Carlos is in motion with all the battalions he can muster. He seems uncertain of his direction, but no doubt aims at getting into Aragon.

We are requested to inform persons of the Presbyterian persuasion in the Township of Dunham and neighborhood, that a meeting of heads of families will be held at Mr. Cowan's mills, on Saturday the 14th July next, to adopt means for obtaining religious instruction for the members of the Presbyterian Church in that part of the country. An effort will be made to procure the services of a missionary, if funds sufficient for the support of a resident minister cannot be raised.

Such of our cotemporary friends, in the United States, as exchange with the *Standard*, will confer an obligation upon us by mailing their papers for WEST BERSHIRE, Vermont," as the name of that office has been changed from that of 'Union Office.' By so doing they will enable us to receive them much earlier than we should through any other channel.

Subscribers residing in St. Johns, and Montreal, who are in arrears for the *Standard* up to the close of the third volume, are requested to pay the amount of their subscription to Mr. WILLIAM HICKOK.

Died,
At Franklin Vt. on the evening of the 27th ult. Orlof H. son of J. K. Whitney, aged 13 months and 22 days.

CHURCHVILLE STORE!!!

THE subscriber is now opening and offers for sale a very general and carefully selected assortment of Goods suitable for the season; among which are comprised:—

Dry Goods, Teas,
Tobacco, Rum, Brandy,
Wine, H. Gin, Salmon,
Dry Cod Fish, Salt,



Glass, &
**Hard-
ware,**
Grass Scythes,
Cradling do.,
Scythe Stones,

Grind Stones, Confectionaries, Almonds, Nutmegs, Loaf Sugar, Raisins, Epsom Salts, Sulphur, Castor Oil, Camphor, Opium, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be disposed of upon such terms for ready pay, as will render it advantageous for the old friends & customers of the Churchville Store, to make purchases, and they are respectfully solicited to call and examine quality of goods and prices.—for the days of Auld Lang Syne.

JOHN E. CHURCH.

Churchville July 3, 1838.

NEW GOODS, FOR SALE.

MUNSON & Co. have received and offer for Sale a full and well selected supply of

Dry Goods;
Groceries,
Hardware,
Crockery,
DRUGS,
—AND—
medicines

And in addition to their usual supply:—

Confectionaries, Perfumery,
Carrageen, or Irish Moss,
Candied, Citron, for Cakes,
A few
Evan's Lancers,
Parasols, &c. &c.

They will exchange with pleasure for Cash, Butter, Lumber, &c. &c.
Phillipsburg, July 3 1838.

Take Notice

All persons indebted to the late firm of H. & C. A. Seymour, at Freighsburg, must pay their demands previous to the first day of August next, or measures will be taken to enforce collection.

J. B. Seymour (at the old stand) has our book & notes, & is authorized to grant acquittances.
H. SEYMOUR.
C. A. SEYMOUR.
Freighsburg, 27th June, 1838.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.



THE Subscriber has taken the House owned and formerly occupied by the late George Cook, Esq., at Cooksville, (St. Armand,) and fitted it up for the accommodation of Travellers. It is situated three miles West of Freighsburg, on the direct road from Franklin (Vt.) and adjacent Towns to Montreal; and he flatters himself that by attention and accommodations he shall receive a share of public patronage.

WM. HICKOK.

Cooksville, July 3, 1838.

Look At This

All persons indebted to me, by note or book account, must make immediate payment, if they wish to save cost.

ANSON KEMP.

St. Armand, 26th June, 1838.

For Sale.

IN the Township of Farnham, three lots of LAND, in the south west part of said Township, near Murphyaw Creek. Said Lots are well covered with Pine Timber. Any one wishing to purchase said lots can ascertain the particulars by enquiring of

OREN J. KEMP.

Freighsburg, June 20th, 1838.

HATS!!

A Good assortment on hand and for Sale, by J. B. SEYMOUR.
Freighsburg, 20th June, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a very general assortment of BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS, among which are comprised 50 Chests & half do. Hyson Skin



TEA,

25 do. do Young Hyson,
10 do. do Souchong,
10 Bags superior Coffee,
10 do. Pepper and Spice,
2 Tierces Salaratus,
20 Kegs Tobacco,
10 Boxes Cavendish do.
5 Bbls Paper do,

—ALSO—

Benthuson's superior chewing Tobacco
6 Bales Brown Shirting,
Batts, Wicking, etc. etc.

All of which he offers for sale Wholesale or Retail, at unusually low prices.

W. W. SMITH

June 23, 1838.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth has left her home without any provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

ZECHARIAH SHUFELT.

June 11th, 1838.

Notice

All persons are hereby forbid to harbor or trust WILLIAM TRUAX, on our account, as he has left our employment, & we shall, therefore pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

JOHN GOLLAND.

Dunham, June 1838.

Ladd's Patent SCALES.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for LADD'S PATENT SCALES, begs to recommend them to Merchants and others, for their cheapness and superior structure. He has now on hand

Patent Potable Scales;

an article admirably adapted for Merchants' use, being of a convenient size and unquestionable correctness. Orders for Rail Road or Hay Scales promptly executed.

W. W. SMITH

Agent for Canada.

Mississkoui Bay, June, 23, 1838.

Canada Sunday School Union.

THE REV. J. D. MOORE having been appointed AGENT of the CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, will shortly visit the Churches and Schools throughout Lower Canada; when it is hoped that all who are interested in the cause of SABBATH SCHOOL INSTRUCTION will afford him every assistance and encouragement in forwarding the object of his mission, viz: the establishment of a Sabbath School in every destitute settlement, if practicable, and to strengthen and encourage those already formed.

JOHN LYMAN, COR. SEC.
HENRY C. BECKET, REC. SEC.
June 8, 1838. 6 4w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber is desirous of purchasing 100 GOOD STORE HOGS, for which he will pay Cash and a liberal price, if delivered to him at Bedford during this month.

F. H. MOORE.

Bedford, June 11th, 1838. 5—3w

Astray,

SINCE the middle of April, twenty eight fine SHEEP; branded E. J. S., and tails cut close. Whoever will give information to the subscriber concerning the same, will be liberally rewarded.

DANIEL WESTOVER.

Dunham, 2d June, 1838.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berkshire, Vt., a splendid assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Wet and Dry Groceries,
Crockery,
Glass and Hardware,
Cast Steel, Nails,
Nail Rods,
Drugs and Medicines,
&c. &c.

Which, with their former stock, makes a very desirable assortment which they will exchange for

Butter, Ashes, Footings, and almost every thing else; even POTATOES in any quantity, if delivered at L. LEAVENS' & Co. Factory next fall or winter. And if any wish to pay CASH we would say to them call and they shall not go away empty.

RUBLEE & BOWEN.

Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

To Let.



THOSE large and convenient premises situated in the village of Stanbridge Upper Mills, belonging to the minor children of the deceased Joel Rollin.

These premises were erected for the purpose of a Tavern and are superior to any other in the country. Rent extremely moderate.

Apply to

Mrs. ROLLIN.

Stanbridge, May 11, 1838.

Watches.

CYLINDER, alarm, repeating & English, French and Swiss watches, just received and for sale at the Jewellery shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

May, 25th, 1838.

SILVER table, desert, tea, cream, salt and mustard spoons, sugar tongs, watch chains, spectacles, ever point pencils, toothpicks, Thimbles; and tape needles just received at the Jewellery Shop, opposite the Court House St. Albans, Vt.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

OPPOSITE the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. just received a good assortment of Gold Beads, fine and jeweler's gold, finger rings, both plain and sett; ladies and gentlemen's Breast Pins, watch keys and Seals.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

JUST received and for sale, opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., German silver guard chains, German silver table, tea and desert spoons, German silver mounted spectacles, also, Plated Table and tea spoons, sugar tongs and soup ladles.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

SHELL and horn twist, combs, shell and horn side combs, Ivory and horn pocket combs and fine tooth ivory combs; hair, tooth and shaving brushes; pocket books and wallets, silk, cotton and leather purses, scissors and razors, pocket, pen and dirk knives, Fomey's superior razor straps just received and for sale cheap, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House,

St. Albans, Vt. 29th May, 1838.

BRITANNIA coffee pots, tea pots, tumblers, ink stands, shaving boxes and revolving castors, with from four to six bottles; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; tea bells, snuff boxes, sun dials and pocket compasses, sun glasses, steel busks, Elastic ties, &c. for sale cheap by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House,

St. Albans Vt., 20th May, 1838.

PLAIN and tipped flutes, fifes, clarinet reeds, bass viol and violin strings, percussion caps and pills; water paints, letter seals, ivory eyelets, pins, needles, gogglers, spectacles, to suit all ages; steel and ribbon watch chains, steel and gilt keys; hair pins, tweezers and ear picks, guard chains, beads hooks and eyes, &c. &c., just received and for sale, cheap for cash, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House,

St. Albans, Vt. 29th May 1838.

C. H. HUNTINGTON would take this opportunity to inform his friends and customers that he has just returned from New York with a general assortment of watches, silver spoons, gold beads & jewellery which he offers at reduced prices, at his shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt.

Eight day brass clocks manufactured and warranted correct time keepers. Clocks and watches repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Fresh Garden and Clover Seeds,

For sale by

P. COWAN.

May, 1838.

Notice.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping, for sale a quantity of Cabinet ware & Chairs.

WM. HICKOK.

Cooksville, May, 1838.

Spring Goods.

O. J. KEMP and CO. have received an assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold as low as at any store in the County for cash or most kinds of produce.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late Simon Peter Lalanne, in his life time residing in the village of Freighsburg, deputy Registrar for the county of Mississkoui, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him to bring in the same with as little delay as possible.

JAS. MOIR FERRES.

14th May, 1838.

Young Diamond

WILL take his stand for the season, on the 29th May, at Heath's and Kellogg's, in Sutton, on Monday; Tuesday and Wednesday at Chase Gilman's in Potton; and the remainder of the week at Thomas Miner's in St. Armand.

THOMAS MINER.

St. Armand, 28th May, 1838.

THE NOTED HORSE.



FINANCIER,

WILL stand this season at the stable of Albert Barney, in Churchville, for the use of Mares on the following

TERMS.—Three Dollars the leap, four Dollars the season; and to ensure as the parties may agree.

The Subscriber would respectfully suggest to those persons wishing to improve their stock of horses, that he has taken unwearying pains, and money, to procure said horse for their accommodation, and confidently believes, that an enlightened and liberal public will duly appreciate the same, and bestow upon him such patronage, as upon a view of said horse he is fairly entitled to.

The FINANCIER is a beautiful Dapple Grey, 16 hands high and 15 years old.

Season to commence May 15 and end July 15; Season to commence May 15th, 1838.

JOHN E. CHURCH.

N.B. Good pasturing procured for Mares from a distance but all casualties at the risk of the owner,

From the Democratic Review.

PALESTINE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Blest land of Judea! thrice hallowed of song,
Where the holiest of memories pilgrim like
throng;
In the shade of thy palms, by the shores of thy
sea,
On the hills of thy beauty, my heart is with thee.

With the eye of a spirit I look on that shore,
Where pilgrim and prophet have lingered before;
With the glide of a spirit I traverse the sod
Made bright by the steps of the angels of God.

Blue sea of the hills! in my spirit I hear
Thy waters, Genesaret, chime on my ear;
Where the Lowly and Just with the people sat
down,
And thy spray on the dust of his sandals was
thrown.

Beyond are Bethulia's mountains of green,
And the desolate hills of the wild Gadarene;
And I pause on the great crags of Tabor to see
The gleam of thy waters, oh dark Galilee!

Hark, a sound in the valleys! where, swollen
and strong,
Thy river, oh Kishon, is sweeping along;
Where the Canaanite strove with Jehovah in vain,
And thy torrent grew dark with the blood of the slain.

There down from his mountain stern Zebulun
came,
And Naphtali's stag with his eye-balls of flame,
And the chariots of Jabin rolled harmlessly on,
For the arm of the Lord was Abinoam's son!

There sleep the still rocks and the cavern which
rang
To the song which the beautiful Prophetess sang,
When the Princes of Issachar stood by her side,
And the shout of a host in its triumph replied.

Lo, Bethlehem's hill site before me is seen,
With the mountains around, and the valleys be-
tween;
There rested the shepherds of Judah, and there
The song of the angels rose sweet on the air.

And Bethany's palm-trees in beauty still throw
Their shadows at noon on the ruins below;
But where are the sisters who hasten to greet
The lowly Redeemer, and sit at his feet?
I tread where the twelve in their way faring
trod:

I stand where they stood with the chosen of God:
Where his blessing was heard, and his lessons
were taught,
Where the blind were restored, and the healing
was wrought.

Oh, here with his flock the sad Wanderer came,
These hills he toiled over in grief and the same...
The founts where he drank by the way-side
still flow,
And the same airs are blowing which breathed
on his brow.

And thronged on her hills sits Jerusalem yet,
But with dust on her forehead, and chains on her
feet;
For the crown of her pride to the mocker hath
gone,
And the holy Schechinah is dark where it shone!

But wherefore this dream of the earthly abode,
Of humanity clothed in the brightness of God!
Were my spirit but turned from the outward and
dim,

It could gaze, even now, on the presence of Him.
Not in clouds and in terrors, but gentle as when
In love and in meekness he moved among men;
And the voice which breatheth peace to the
waves of the sea,
In the hush of my spirit, would whisper to me!

And what if my feet may not tread where He
stood,
Nor my ears hear the dashing of Galilee's flood,
Nor my eyes see the cross where he bowed Him
to bear,
Nor my knees press Gethsemane's garden of
prayer.

Yet, loved of the Father, thy spirit is near
To the meek, and the lowly, and penitent here;
And the voice of thy love is the same even now,
As at Bethany's tomb, or on Olivet's brow.

Oh, the outward hath gone!...but in glory and
power,
The spirit surviveth the things of an hour;
Unchanged, undecaying, its Pentecost flame
On the heart's secret altar is burning the same!

Lights and Shadows of a Sailor's life.

Some years ago, I was an occasional res-
ident among the mahogany cutters of Hon-
duras, being then in charge of a small coast-
ing schooner, that was employed to carry
down ventures of goods imported from
Britain, to the frontier settlements on the
Spanish Main, as the sea of Honduras is
usually termed, in those latitudes. Bel-
jeze, to the eye of the traveller, calls up
the common remembrance of some of those
antique Chinese pictures that are to be met
with in most of the tea depots in London;
to me its white pagoda looking houses
rising over groves of tamarind and orange
trees, and surmounted, in many places, by
the lofty and graceful foliage of the cocoa,
its green verandahs, and balconies of trellis
work, its romantic island fortalice with its
negro sentinels, marching the narrow lim-
its of their parade, and the extensive vari-
ety of small craft, resting at anchor, or
shooting about like sea birds, brought afresh
all the traditions of those sunny regions
which I had gathered in my youth, from the
nursery tales and pictures that were put in-
to my hands.

And the bridge;...all who have seen
Bellese, must remember that place of ren-
dezvous; it is the only lounge of the set-
tlement and it is there that all classes of its
inhabitants resort after the eight o'clock gun
has given respite to the labours of the day.
The young English clerks & store-keepers,
(superior kind of slaves,) may be seen there
leaning languidly upon their white palisade,
at a respectful distance from their employ-
ers, with sunken cheeks and melancholy
eyes, and gazing towards the offing, where
the vessels are lying at anchor that are
bound for their own native country. Oh,
what fruitless wishes might not these long
looks call up in their homesick bosoms!
When I first observed those pale, thought-
less groups, and could enter a little into
their feelings, I remembered the 'Bridge
of Sighs' in Venice, and felt that there the
same appellation might have been confer-
red with equal truth. There, also, the
sea-faring people are frequently collected

in the evening; American and coasting
skippers, with their blue nankeen jackets
and slouched hats, every feature in their
dark intelligent faces compressed for a dis-
cussion of their large strong flavored segars;
and British ship-masters, with their tales
of old England that such a charm to their
society, and their loud and careless merrim-
ent, that is so seldom echoed by their
home-sick listeners.

The last time that I stood on that
'Bridge of Sighs,' is associated with the
most painful remembrances. It was I re-
collect, upon a very close sultry night,
during one of the latter months of the wet
season not a breath of air was stirring, and
the moschetoes and sand flies had driven
all the stragglers to the bridge. I had
never seen it more crowded. All the
grades I have remarked were there—store-
keepers, Americans, and ship captains, with
a numerous addition of creoles and black
people, who had come down the river from
'Free Town,' and were watching the mar-
ket craft that was fastened to the landing
place. It was usual at this time for the
market house to be cleaned out, after sun-
down, and the offals of the meat thrown
into the river. That circumstance fre-
quently attracted the Alligator, in its quest
of prey, to the neighborhood, and several
had been seen during my residence there,
crawling among the huge wooden support-
ers of that side of the market house which
projected over the bank. During this even-
ing, the strong musty effluvia, common
to those creatures, was so particular, as al-
most to be sickening in its effects...and
an unusual number of segars were shoot-
ing their small red lights through the dusk,
like the fire-flies, the broad dark water
beneath the bridge, reflecting them back
with their white wreaths of smoke from
its glassy surface. A few acquaintances
and myself, all fresh from the house of a
certain French publican, named Joseph,

were sitting at the edge of a *doree* or can-
oe, hauled upon the landing, and singing
an old Scotch ditty, when we observed a
young Spaniard, whom we had remarked
in the tavern, and knew to be the sailing
master of a small coasting shallop, coming,
evidently much intoxicated, towards the
bridge. He had been dissatisfied during
the day, with the behaviour of his consig-
ner, and his sense of insult being aggravated
by the fumes of rum, he now sought to
retaliate the abuse which he had received.
One or two countrymen, who followed him,
vainly endeavored to dissuade him from his
resolution; and the sentinels on the bridge
with the same considerate feeling, drew
up to oppose his passage. He was not,
however, to be restrained; and being pre-
vented from crossing the bridge, by the
interference of the soldiers, he turned away
with a short indignant laugh, and proceed-
ed with a quick, but unsteady step down
the bank. At a little distance, having shak-
en off his companions, he abruptly turned
round a corner of the market house, and
plunged into the river. A cry of horror
rose from the spectators...and though our
fears for his safety were for a moment, re-
moved by his appearance above water, and
his apparent strength in swimming, yet the
evidence we had already received, of the
neighborhood of the Alligator, tended to
confirm the certainty of his destruction, and
many a warning voice shouted to him to
return. It was in vain—the devoted wretch
answered in the same scornful laugh, and
tossed his hair contemptuously over his
head as if contemning the caution. The
strong agitated tripping that marked the
pursuit of the Alligator, was immediately
perceptible upon the surface of the water,
but the monster at first mistook his aim—
for the Spaniard now miserably alive to the
sense of his danger, sprang completely out
of the water, with a shrill piercing cry that
still rings in my ears, and struggled vio-
lently but vainly to regain the bank...The
Alligator passed on, then turned with the
slow and deliberate motion for which it is
remarkable, and raising almost to the sur-
face showed its enormous jaws lifted to
close upon its victim...all hopes were now
at an end. The poor Spaniard disappeared
in a moment, and his last cries of horror
and despair gurgled through the water that
glided over him.

The Power of Revenge.

One of the most striking instances of the
influence of passion is recorded of a young
Spanish officer, who being sent upon a mil-
itary service to South America, was sta-
tioned at Potosi, the government of which
place made a decree that no Indian should
be employed in carrying the baggage of
Europeans. This officer whose name was
Aquirra, broke the order and employed an
Indian to carry his baggage. Of this he
was instantly accused, and condemned to
suffer the punishment enacted for the of-
fence, which was to be publicly whipped
on an ass. Great intercession was made
for him, but without effect. After many
solicitations, however, a respite for a fort-
night was obtained from the Governor, but
just as this reached the prison, the crim-
inal was stripped, and mounted, and exhib-
ited for punishment. On hearing of the respite
he said, 'say, the shame is suffered; worse
cannot be done; therefore, executioner,
discharge your duty, and return the tyrant
his reprieve.' The sentence accordingly
took its course, and the young man endur-
ed it with the greatest calmness; but he
never after could be brought to associate
with gentlemen...He was constantly wan-
dering by himself in a state of gloomy mel-
ancholy, and shunning the society and con-
verse of his fellow creatures.

Soon after the Governor was removed,
and another person was sent in his stead,

but Acquirra was still seen to hover about
the palace. The Governor's friends appre-
hensive of a design upon his life, advised
him to withdraw to some other place. He
did so and went to Los Reyes, three hun-
dred and twenty leagues from thence; but
in a week's time Acquirra was there, having
followed him on foot. The Governor then
removed as secretly as he could to Quito,
which is four hundred leagues from Los
Reyes; there also came Acquirra in a short
space of time, though he travelled as before
without shoes or stockings. Finding him-
self so closely pursued, the Governor took
another flight as far as Cusco, which is five
hundred leagues from Quito, but there he
was also followed by Acquirra. Being wear-
ied out by so many journeys, the Govern-
or said, 'I will fly the villian no longer,
but keep a guard about me, and defy him';
which he did; but the gates being one
day open, and all the servants engaged in
play, Acquirra entered, found his enemy
alone, stabbed him to the heart and then
dispatched himself with the same dag-
ger.

The Bachelor's Soliloquy.

We are informed there is in the other
world a place prepared for maids and bach-
elors called Fiddler's Green, where they are
condemned for the lack of good fellowship
in this world, to dance together to all eter-
nity. One of a party, who had been con-
versing on this subject, after returning home,
had his brain so occupied with it, that in
a dream he imagined himself dead, and
translated to this scene of incessant fiddling
and dancing. After describing his journey
to these merry abodes of hopping shades,
he says, that on passing the confines, he
perceived a female figure advancing with
a rambling rapid motion, resembling in
many respects, a hop, skip or jump.
He now cast his eyes on his own person,
as a genteel spirit would naturally do, at
the approach of a female, and for the first
time saw, that although he had left his
substance in the other world, he was pos-
sessed of an airy form precisely similar to
the one he had left behind him, and was
clad in the ghost of a suit of clothes made
after the newest fashion, which he had pur-
chased a few days before his death. As
the figure came near she slackened her
pace, and struck into a graceful chase for-
ward, at the same time motioning to him
to cross a rivulet, which he no sooner did,
than he fell a dancing with increased agi-
lity.

He is then conducted, or rather whirled
away by his fair companion, to the man-
ager of the green, where he has an oppor-
tunity of beholding the congregated celibacy
of the place. The grotesque appearance
of the various groupes particularly amused
him.—'The Grecian robe and the Roman
Toga, the Monkish cowl, the Monastic
veil, and the blankets and feathers of the
Indian, were mixed in ludicrous contrast.'
The allotment of partners was equally diver-
sifying.

A gentleman in an embroidered suit led
off a beggar girl, while a broad shouldered
Mynheer flouted with an Italian countess.
Queen Elisabeth was dancing a jig with a
jolly cobbler, a person of great hominomie,
but who failed not to apply the strap when
his stately partner moved with less agility
than comported with his notions.' His at-
tention was then arrested by the appearance
of a spare looking gentleman, advancing to
the genius of the place in his glee. Poor
man! he had no sooner come up to the
group of ladies, than a tall, swarthy, lan-
tern jawed antiquated virgin raised her foot
as a challenge for him to dance, whereupon
they both fell to, & had danced six months
when he left them, without any prospect of
cessation.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the
printers of the United States, to whom they
have been individually known as established Let-
ter Founders that they have formed a copartnership
in said business, and from their united skill
and extensive experience, they hope to be able to
give satisfaction to all who may favor them with
their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of
the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by
hand a desideratum by the European foundries,
was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expen-
diture of time and money on the part of our seni-
or partner, first successfully accomplished. Ex-
tensive use of the machine cast letter has fully
tested, and established its superiority in every
particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on
by the parties before named under the firm of
White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a
complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-fourlines
Pica. The book a new type being in the most
modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of
Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can
furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices.
Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every
article in the printing business, kept for sale and
furnished on short notice. Old type taken in
exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give
the above three insertions, will be entitled to five
dollars in such articles as they may select from
our specimen. E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.

Tailoring.

The subscriber takes the present opportunity to
return to his friends and the public, his sincere
thanks for the liberal support he has received for the
last ten years; & begs to intimate, that he has re-
moved his establishment to the house lately oc-
cupied by Dr. Frary, where he is ready to per-
form every kind of work in the line of his busi-
ness, with promptitude.

The subscriber begs also to assure his custom-
ers, that he will do his utmost endeavors to con-
tinue to deserve the patronage with which he has
been favored, by unremitting attention to business
and to the execution of work put into his hands.

He will be ready at all times to make up gar-
ments of every description, according to the latest
fashions, with despatch and at a cheap rate.

Cutting...in all its various branches, as usual,
for cash.

JAMES McCANNA.

Frelighsburg, May, 1838.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the
end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d.
will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the
year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months
delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in
payment, if made by or before the expiration of
the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged
in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion
of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first
insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.
Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two
shillings and nine pence; every subsequent in-
sertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first in-
sertion, and one penny for each subsequent in-
sertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by
the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be
inserted till forbid in writing and charged accord-
ingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

S. & S. Reid, Stanstead.
C. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt.
Hollis Robinson, Stukely
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.
W. W. Smith, P. M. Philipsburg.
Galloway Freligh, Bedford.
P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.
Abner Potter, Brome.
Jacob Cook, P. M. Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Wm. Hickok Cooksville,
Henry Boright, Sutton.
Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the
Missiskoui Standard, will please to leave their
names with any of the above Agents, to whom
also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments
must be made.



To Emigrants and others in search of Lands for Settlement.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND
COMPANY, incorporated by Royal
Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for
Sale a number of FARMS under good
Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation—
TOWN LOTS, MILLS and MILL SITES,
and WILD LANDS, in portions of any extent
from 50 Acres upwards.—These Properties are
situate in the District of St. Francis in the East-
ern Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most
flourishing portions of British America. They
are held under the Sovereign Tenure, direct from
the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever.
The Eastern Townships are centrally situated,
at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from
Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered
and possessed of excellent Roads. The soil is
equal in fertility to that of any part of the Con-
tinent. The appearance of the Country is highly
picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubri-
ous. Every description of Grain & Root Crops
cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in
this District, amply repaying the labours of its
cultivation; and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are
raised with great advantage as articles of export
to the neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of VICTORIA, founded by the
Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving
population, principally British Agriculturalists;
two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns,
&c.; and is laid open to the accession of persons
of capital and respectability desirous of forming a
future independence for themselves and their fam-
ilies.

The Prices of the Company's Lands vary accord-
ing to circumstances, from Five Shillings per
Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are ac-
cordingly advantageous, six years being allowed
for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern
Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal
and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by
direct roads from these places, and from New
York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain,
Burlington, and Stanstead.

Application may be addressed to the Commis-
sioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower
Canada.
Sherbrooke, April, 1838.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform, the in-
habitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity
that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand
Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the lat-
est Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and
from the superior quality and low price of Cloths
and first rate workmanship, the public will find
at his stand inducements seldom to be met with
and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he
hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a con-
tinuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at
the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash
will be received.

DANIEL FORD,

Philipsburg, May, 1838.

Book-Binding

& BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their ser-
vices to the public in the above business.
Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news
papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice
and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be
beat in this vicinity. Blank Books of every
description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise will
meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.

College Street, Burlington, Vt.

For Sale,

Three new Double

Waggon.

H. M. CHANDLER.

St. Armand, 10th April 1838.

A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be pub-
lished, beautifully printed on good pa-
per, of an extra large royal size,
& neatly stitched in a colored
cover, the first num-
ber of a new peri-
odical work
entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLIAM E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be
addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in
the present state of affairs, may create some feel-
ing of surprise, but having contemplated an altera-
tion in the nature of a very popular monthly
publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprie-
tors deem it best to proceed in the perfected ar-
rangements, and produce a periodical embodying
the most wholesome points of the old work, but
conducted with sufficient energy and talent to
ensure the success of their new arrangements.
The respectable and extensive subscription list of
the Album, to which this work is designed as a
successor will at once place the Gentleman's Mag-
azine in a circulation at once equal to that of any
other monthly work in the United States, and
guarantee the continuance of its publication, with
the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the
proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine
will, in every respect be answerable to the mean-
ing of the title. We do not pretend, in our liter-
ary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar, above the
ken of man,' nor shall we be content with mere-
ly skimming the surface of the ground; our pages
will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor
shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen
in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short
we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor
philosophically dull. We wish to produce a
gentlemanly, agreeable book...an epitome of life's
adventures...a literary melange, possessing variety
to suit all palates and sufficient interest to com-
mand a place upon the parlor table of every gen-
tleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents at-
tached to each number of the Gentleman's Maga-
zine, original articles will be found from some
of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays
humorous and didactic...graphic delineations of
men and manners...free and spirited translation
of the lighter portions of the Literature of con-
tinent Europe. A series original biographical
notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic
hemisphere. The current Literature will be re-
viewed in full, and liberal extracts made from
rare and valuable works. An original copy right
song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given,
with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seven-
ty-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns
each, forming at the close of the year, two large
handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred
and twenty-eight columns, each column contain-
ing one-third more than an octavo page of average
proportions. Several engravings will be given in
the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge
themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be
THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN
THE U. STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names
immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the
following inducements for Clubbing, the advan-
tages of which proposition can remain in force
for a few months only. The subscription to the
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On issuing the proposals for a new volume of
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most sincere acknowledgments to all contribu-
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port which they have afforded him from the com-
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on the part of the publisher of a periodical which
has stood the test of years, would seem superfluous,
he will therefore only say, that it will be
conducted on a similar plan, and published in
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